THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE WEED AND IRVING MILL.

Further Particulars of the

WEED CLAIMS A FOUL. The Investigating Committee to

AID FOR THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Deliberate at Once.

Cold Comfort for the Drafted Men.

ALBANY, April 8, 1871. THE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN INVING AND WEED ethi continues to be the all-absorbing topic of con rties are somewhat less excited over the matter than they were last evening. Irving persists in his statement that Weed struck him on the breast while he was standing at the Clory's esk, after he had charged him with properting the Clerk as to the voting, and that he A not lay his hands upon him until he had called him "out of his me." A very extractútnary charge, it has been nacertained, was made by Weed after he had beed scruck in Armstrong's room. urning immediately after the occurrence towards constrong, who had remonstrated with the parties for coming into his room to make a disturbance, he is reported to have said, "It is all

and you are in it." The inference was that Armstrong and Hitchman, who got into such a growl with Weed during the debate over the Viaduct bill some time ago, had arranged that he should be led into the difficulty with Irving. I think that but few persons here will selieve anything of the kind, and that Weed in his stement was not exactly aware of the gravity of the charge he made. In justice to Armstrong it should be said that he was not in the house at all when the difficulty began, and that the first he knew about it was when the crowd rushed pell-me nto his room, where

He jumped from his seat when he perceived, from the exciting talk and gestures between the two ored to get the crowd out of the room. Besides. to snow that there could not have been anything like a put up job in connection with the fight, I need only said that Flanagan asked Weed to go to his seat and he would see to it that Irving went to his. Weed refused, when Flanagan managed to induce Irving to go into ine Clerk's room. Weed immediately followed, as clid several other members. The rest is already known. It is more than propable that if Weed had not gone into the room and desired to avoid Irving, whose excitability he is well acquained with, there would have been no blows struck. Although Irving's conduct is con-demned, even by some of his best friends, I repeat that there is no good reason to believe that the affair was pre-arranged beforehand by anybody pirectly or indirectly interested in the late either of

Mr. Pields this morning had a resolution passed inthorizing the investigating committee to sub-posts certain parties who had witnessed the scene, and who will be summoned to testify this afternoon. The sitting of the committee will be held with

The Judiciary Committee to-day made their re-port upon the various petitions in favor of the ment of a law providing for the payment of money to drafted men which were re-tered to them and the bill introduced erred to them and the bill introduced by Mr. Murphy, to enable cities and towns of the State to refund the money expended in furnishing titutes or in commutation by those who were brafted into the federal service, but who had more money than ambition to seek the bubble reputation even at the camnon's mouth. The committee in rela-tion to the bill says:—

even at the camon's month. The committee in relasion to the bill says:—

It proposes to authorize the raising of money by tax to
make a payment at the rate of \$390 to each person of the
rollowing classes, via .—First, those who were drafted and
served until honorably discharged; second, those who were
drafted and furnished substitutes; third, those who were
drafted and paid the commutation, which exempted them
from service. The first point, continues the committee, which
will occur to any intelligent mind is that the classes of perons who, above all others, should receive the grantity, if it
pere authorized, are entirely overruled. The money is to be
said to those who were drafted and did not serve or to their
representatives; but no provision is made for the afficient rerepresentatives; but no provision is made for the afficient rerepresentatives; but no provision is made for the afficient rerepresentatives of those who were drafted and went into the
service, but who did not live to return home.
The number of such persons was very large, and
hose who were dearest to them, the wile and the child and
hard hard the siter, should, of all others, if any are to be
paid, receive the public bounty. Those who returned home,
even if malmed, have it most cases been able themselves to
provide in whole or in part for these dependent upon them.
Here the committee will be pardoned while it
stops by the wayside to

DEGF A TEAR OR TWO

after the following fashion:—

But how sad the care of the bereaved ones from
whom the strong arm has been withdrawn forever, and
who never again shall hear the Kindly voice that to them
has a weather than the most delayard make. Although to most cares
this was done with public money yet the money, thus
the quality of more pupilined from a city or town under a parlection of more required from a city or town under a parlection of more required from and on the money, thus
the quality of the proper of the money, thus
has was done with public money yet the money, thus
has done with ele

Making a total of.

Making

Cotal Commer by seed on 19,782) and we have a rand tests of 450,005 usen who, at \$500 per man, would be netted to \$180,005 usen who, at \$500 per man, would be netted to \$180,005 of the men included in babors statements were of lenser terms of service than two years. Those who enlisted or served for less than two years are not included. A small portion of the men years are not included. A small portion of the men years are not included. A small portion of the men years and not for the leaser periods of service of the ture years and for the leaser periods of service of the ture years see would amount to less than ten per cent of the formal mount of money that would be required to make this parament. Estimating however, the resuctions to be equal to see portent and we share a total elect of one hundred and weetly millions of dolfare.

The committee then close with the following per-ment questions:—

The committee then close with the following perment questions:—

Are the people of the several counties willing to raise and bay their shares or this enormous amount? In some of the counties bountes at the raise of Similary and the counties bountes at the raise of Similary sould the amount of the bountes as raised and paid be sould be amount of the bountes as raised and paid be seven already been raised and paid to raise and pay if bountes were authorized to voluntains and pay if bountes were authorized to voluntains and pay if bountes were authorized to voluntains and conscripts. Are the people ready and willing to raise the amount necessary for these purposes? That point can only be oscided by the people themselves, and it should be passed upon by them with a full understanding of the entire amount they will have to pay if this pointy is until a full the property of the point of the mitter and the property such a portey. It was not elected for any such propose, and to permit a brinden to be imposed upon the people of the several counties in the ungueried manner proposed in the bill referred to this committee, or in any manner, unless saretioned by the people, would be a wrong and probably a fails step.

and probably a faisl siep.

The committee then concludes with a resolution that the report be printed in two papers in each point of the paper of each pointed party being selected if practicable. The report was then ordered to be last on the table and printed, to be called up

The bill to aid and expedite the construction of environment rathmonts the state, which are intended to connect

chain of western and nerthern lakes and rivers with tide waver, or to develop the resources of unimproved portions of the State, was passed in the Assembly this movement by a vote of sit of 21. Any railroad in the State which exceeds 150 miles in length, and which shall at the time of the passage of the net "have completed not less than one-fourth of its entire length, and which, with its connections and branches, shall, wrea completed form a continuous line of railroad between the Lakes Eric or Ontario, or the rivers Ningarn or St. Lawrence and the tide waters of the Hudson river, or which shall for a distance of not less than one-fourth of its entire length run through an unimproved portion of the State," is catalled by the act to the sem of \$10,000 per unite for every mile completed site the passage of the bill. An effort was made by Art. Alberger to amend the bill m such a way that nearly every little railroad in the State could claim State and under it, and this drew Mr. Littlejohn out in a speech which carried the bill through trumphanily. It will be remembered that in past years the fuencies of the Builland Railroad Saled to get a somewhat suminar measure signed by the Governor; but it is now given out that the present bill mr. Littlejohn saft:—

I desire to occupy the attention of the House to two or three minutes agon this question. It is well known to the

that the present believes with his approval. In speaking of the bill Mr. Littlejohn said:

I desire to occupy the attention of the House but two or three minutes upon this question. It is well known to the members of this House that this is a bill to promote the interests of the State of New York by appropriating a midlion of dollars in 1871 and a midlion in 1872 to two railroads, to connect the interests of the North with the metroroids in the South, making two new trink highways for the commerce of the great West and the Atlantic coast on the East. My friend from Eric would so modify this bill that it would treak from its even paged in 1812 of this bill, that it would treak from its even with the toyernor for his argusture, which he declined to give because all was prapased to be Extended to so many apparently unimportant enterprise; and it has been deemed best to lest the sense of the Logginature and of the Executive more a bill of this classifier. I simply appropriates—are not three millions have been appropriated to the Eric railroad, as money has been appropriated to other railroads to aid them, as we have a supercoprised to concernational to aid them, as we have a paper million on the cause—simply appropriates. I repeat, one million this year and one milled acet year to bring into existence two atrongs elected rearroads to carry this great and increasing trade-increesing every year—on its way to the Old Words.

The their would on to describe what benefits to the people of the State, and to the city of New York in his opinion, and concluded as follows:—

I have no objection to other railroads having aid from the State, but I ask this House it they lave this bill to look upon

people of the State, and to the city of New York in particular, the extension of the two roads would be in his opinion, and concinued as follows:—

I have no objection to other radicads having aid from the State, but I ask this House it they have this bill to look upon it in this light. If you seed to the more than it is deduction cannot sign it, if you send it to him is a measure resting upon broad grounds of public policy and calculated to indrance the interests of the whole State has a paperoval. for the present devernor of the State has at heart the interests of the whole State has an heart the interests of the whole State has a heart the interests of the State as much as any Governor who has ever ast in the executive chair. The benefits of the Midland road will not end here. You yould a few weeks ago to give this radical than the from Buffalo on the west to Gavego on the cast, side by side with the Kris and Central radical thank in from Buffalo on the west to Gavego on the cast, side by side with the Kris and Central radical thank in lessenting the costs and regulating the process of transports tion; keeping them unform thereby benefiting every merchant and farmer and manufacturing leterate flroughout the length and irroad hof the State. I hope the Itous will hot defeat this bill by enterstating this amendment.

This speeca won the day for Littlejichn, every New York member young in favor of the bill, although the Kings county fokes went the other way. It is believed that the bull will pass the Senade without amendment and then it remains to be seen how the Governor will take the "test" which the Midland people, according to Littlejichn, presared for them in this bill.

It would seem that the GRANT FENTON FIGHT is destined to be dragged into the politics of this State. Let me give you a proof of it. The Commissioners of the New Capitol Row stand foor republicans to four democrats, The former have much those and the rannag powers in the Legislature have finally determined to make a change: in fact, the ring

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Assembly. ALBANT, April 8, 1871.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. WEED.

Wr. FIELDS rose to a question of privilege and offered a resolution that the committee appointed to investigate the difficulty between Mr. Irving, of New York, and Mr. Weed, of Clinton, be authorized to send for persons and papers; also to summon the following members as witnesses:—Messra. Bennett, Africa, Baker, Blackall, Fianagan, O'Brien and all

to summon the following members as witnesses:—Mesars. Bennest, Arken, Baker, Blackall, Fianagan, O'Brien and all other members deemed necessary. Also the following clerks of the House:—Mesars. Smith, Burdick and Forbes; also that the committee have further time to which to naske their report. Mr. Fields announced that the committee would meet this afternoon at half-past three o'clock.

Providing for the improvement of First avenue, New York; to amend the act providing for the improvement of Carr avenue, Norrisanis; to incorporate the Synod of Western New York; to incorporate the Equilable Long and frust Company to suchdories forsky to facue bonds; to authorize the Equilable Long and frust Company to suchdories forsky to facue bonds; to authorize the Section of the Long Land and Southside Railroses; to long and frust Company to suchdories forsky to facue bonds; to authorize the Section of the Long Land and Southside Railroses; to long and frust Company to suchdories for the Section of the Long Land and Southside Railroses; to long any to incorporate the Southern New York Baglist Association; to settle claims against the county of Westchester for arrears of State taxes.

Mr. Fields, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report on the proposition to refune moneys baid by drafted men for substitutes. The committee are of opinion that the proposition should be submitted to the people before any action is taken, and proceeded to argue against it, principally on the ground that the representativas of those who went to the front and there perished are not to receive any of this donation, nor they who have returned maimed and disabled for the active duties of life. Then ne also of Opinion that it is subject may be brought teefore the people, the committee recommend the publication of the report is two papers in each county of the State, and that the expense of such publication be puid out of the contingent fund.

Mr. D. B. Hitt. Latated he was preparine a minority report, and asked that the marter be laid on the tab

Broomlyn.
The bid appropriating \$1,000,000 in 1971 and \$1,000,000 in 1872 and

ISEE to the
ADRONDAGE AND COWEGO MIDLAND RAILEDAD
was called up, when
Mr. ALERSGER moved a recommiss! for amendment, the
effect of which would be to include the Bullalo and WashingHears, LITTLEFORM and GLEASON carnestly opposed the
motion, and it was lost.
The bill was then passed—81 to 24.

THE NOC RETCHERS.

Continuation of the Nulsanco at Fifty-second Street-Defling the Atmosphere-Protest from Indignant Neighbors. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

There appeared in your paper of the 23d ult. an article from the Committee on Reports, in favor or granting a permit to erect buildings for the purpose of slaughtering hogs at the loot of West Fifty-second street. A warm discussion arose among the resi-dents in the immediate vicinity on this subjectevery one protesting against such a nuisance. A protest was laid before the honorable Board of Health on the 29th ult., which was accepted, and a notice sent to the hog slaughterer of Fortleth street notice sent to the log slaughterer of Fortieth street and North river to attend the next meeting. When the notice was delivered to this gentleman he defining refused to attend. Pethidas were got up by residents in the immediate vicinity and aligning the proposed hoggen, which were endorsed with the weil known names of J. J. Astor, James Rown, Erastus Lyman, Jordan Mott. J. A. Striker, J. S. Jenniss, J. S. Treadwell and many other indicentify and extensive property owners. A noticeable leasure was a petition which was got up for the laddes, and which had over a hundred signatures. The log slaughterer from Fortieth Straet and North river also got up a petition, and by representing he was going to use ins muldings as a peaking bouse only, and promising pork at a much reduced prace, succeeded in securing the names of some of the residents, principally tenants, many of whom, however, withdrew their names from his petition and errorsed them on that of the protection party, stating that their names had been obtained by faise representations, some of which were forged, which was publicly stated before the Board of Heatth at their meeting on the 2d mst. If a poor family have a single hog they are waitee upon by a sanitary officer who notices them they must remove or kill said antiast within a given timy; or if there should happen to be a stagman poof of water a notice is sent to also the missance of a fine will be imposed. Tunk of our naving shousands of hogs continually under our noses, in a thickly settled neighborhood, where it is not contaminated by any missance, and which is well known to be pure and healthy. We imagiae, Mr. Editor, you, and many of the readers of your almost of public public nuisance, and will say it leads sery like "straining at a goat and and swatowing a camet."

The Wather Yestenday. and North river to attend the next meeting. When

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record whi show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four nones in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as

| parts of what the corresponding day of last year, as | Indicated by the thermometer at Hudouv's Pharmacy, Iteraal Publishing, corner of Ann street: — 1870, 1871. 1879, 1871. 1879, 1871. 1870, 1871. 1870, 1871. 1870, 1871. 1870, 1871. 1870, 1871. 1870, 1871. 1870, 1871. 1870, 1871. 1870, 1871. 1870, 1871. 1871

RELIGIOUS.

Services Te-Day.

An Easter service will be beld at Erevoort Hall (First Universalist Mission caurch), Fitty-fourth street, near Taird avenue, at four o'clock this afternoon. Sermon by Rev. F. Stanley Bacon. Easter services will be held in the Bleecker street

Universalist church this increasing. The yearlor, Rev. E. G. Sweetser, will efficiate, assisted by Rev. Dr. Balch, who will also breach in the evening.

At Christ church (Rev. Dr. Ewer rector) Bastet

services will be here at seven and half-past ten o'clock in the morning and half-past seven in the evening.
At the Church of the Redeemer (Rev. J. W.

Shackleford rector) Easter services will be herd as follows:—At seven o'clock in the marsing, prayer; at half-past ten, hely communions at four in the afternoon, confirmation, and at seven in the evening choral service and sermon.

Easter services war be held in the Church of the

Messiah this morning, and in the evening Bev. Mr. Hopworth will deliver a sermon to young men on

"A Foung Man's Religion." Kaster services at St. Thomas churchmorning prayer at seven o'clock, Communion ser-vice at half-past ten and children's testival at four

in the arternoon.

Rev. Thomas Street will preach on Scripture characters this evening in the North Presbyterian

Rev. Ezra Tinker, of the New York Conference will preach in the Lexington avenue Methodist Spiscopal church this morning and evening.

Rev. O. J. Collins preaches, morning and evening in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. W. H. Pendleton will preach, morning an evening, in the West Fifty-third street Bantist

charoh. The ordinance of baptism will be adminisered after the evening service.

Rev. Abbott Brown preaches morning and after-noon in the Church of the Reformation. Rev. Dr. McVickar preaches morning and evening in the Church of the Holy Light. The gallery of the Church of the Heavenly Rest will be opened to-day. This gullery is intended principally for young men, who will be provided

with permanent sittings at their request. Rev. David Mitcheil preaches this morning and evening in the Canal street Presbyterian church. Greene street.

Rev. G. F. Krotel, paster of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Light, will preach this morning and evening.

Easter services will be held in the Church of St.

John the Saptist this morning and evening. Rev. Dr. Cox will preach, with historical reminiscences, this morning and afternoon in the Spring street Presbyterian church, of which he was pastor

for fifty years.
The Right Rev. Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation this evening in the Memorial

Church of Bishop Watnwright.
At the New England Congregational church Rev. G. B. Willcox will preach in the morning, and the pastor, Rev. Merrill Richardson, in the evening.

Preaching at Bedford street Methodist churca this

morning by the Rev. W. P. Abbott, and in the evening by Rev. George C. Esray. Rev. C. Foot will preach this morning and evening in the Christian church, West Twenty-eighth street. Lecture on Luke continued in the evening. Rev. Dr. Cheever will preach in the Lexington Avenue church, corner Forty-sixth street, to the

Rev. J. M. Pullman will preach at the Church of our Saviour (Sixth Universalist), Thirty-fifth street, this morning. Sunday school concert in the even-

congregation of the Caurch of the Puritans this

"The Arisen Christ" will be the subject of Charles P. Lee's discourse this morning in Primpton Build-

Rev. Channey Giles will lecture on "The Resur rection of the Lord" this evening, in the New Jerumiem church (Swedenborgian). Moraing worship at eleven o'clock.

The anniversary of the Porty-second Street Presbyterian church Sabbath school will be held this evening. Addresses by Rev. Drs. Dickson and Mo-

The New York Sabbath Committee will hold a publie meeting at Association Hall, corner Fourth aveue and Twenty-third street, this (Sanday) evening. Addresses by Mr. Charles Tracy, Nathan Bishop, LL. D., and Rev Dr. John Hall.

Dr. R. T. Hatlock will speak before the Society of Spiritualists in Apollo Hall this morning, and Mrs. C. B. Wilbour in the evening.

Most or your readers are probably ignorant that

The Spanish Protestant Church. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

there exists in New York a Spanish Protestant cearch, the clergyman and members being all of the Spanish race, converts from domanism. They use a translation of the Book of Common Prayer, and the services are conducted entirely in the Spanish language. This is an interesting fact, when we remember that it is only recently that toleration has been actanowledged in Spain, and that this little community here in New York is the Mother Church, from which m Spain, and that this fittle community here in New York is the Mother Church, from which a proper knowledge of what Protestantism really is may extend to Spain and the Spainsh Americas. Of all Roman Catholics those of the Spainsh Americas. Of all Roman Catholics those of the Spainsh race are the most prejudiced against Protestantism, and as the day seems approaching when, whether we will of no, we are to have inflicing of this race for our fellow countrymen, it is important that they should know that Protestants are not pagans, which is the conviction of most of frem, and this little church here in New York is the most duced means of proving to the Cuoaa, Mexican and South American that the Protestant's creed is the same; that the decalogue is equally binding upon him, and that Protestant condition are also taught to say "our Father." This Caurch was organized in May, 1863, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Hawks and Rev. A. the Mora. Subsequently the Rev. Henry C. Riley assumed the charge, and on his departure for Mexico he was succeeded by the Rev. S. de Palma. The congregation has gradually increased until it how numbers 300 members, with about forty children in the Sumary school. The resources of the church are very small, and at times there has neen a fear that the services would have to be discontinued for want of funds to pay the most necessary expenses, such as reat, &c. For this latter object Pr. John bord will deliver a recture at association Hall the evening of April 12, at eight o'clock, the subject, "Abeliari and Heloise," In common with all his lectures, Dr. Lordfreats this sabeet with his usual visiorical research and good taste, and those who attend will not only enjoy an intellectual treat, but will assist a cause which must appeal strongly to all Protestants.

I have been a reasor of the Hzraid for twenty years, and have been well pleased at its onward progress. The older it grows the better it becomes. It is now conceded to be the most useful paper in the whole world. I believe it. I was foreibly struck on reading a few Sundays ago an editorial touching on rum drinking, and contrasting, as it were, the and appearance of the temperance men in procesnne appearance of the temperance men in procession on St. Fairick's bay. What a blessing it would be to us temperance men if the Heralio would give us a notice once in a while. We have no organ to give us a helping hand. We have no organ to give us a helping hand. We have no organ to give us a helping hand. We laber hard in the promigation of the good cause of temperance, and we should not be left to curse yes to fight the mouster rain. We, of the Fatuer Mathew Temperance societies, have reclaimed many a poor unfortunate inchriate, and there is not a day but we see work for us to do. Rum drinking is bringing desolation on this country and on this crit, and infest its onward march is stepped there is no telling where it will end. Thank God that the ministers of the goaped are taking hold of the cause of temperance and I home they will go on tearlessity until we finally bring about the desired reformation.

FATHER MATHEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:In Sunday morning's issue W. C. D. has an article on the confessional. Good. Now, I am prepared to go a little further. I, for one, think that the col-umns of the HERALD a good place to open your heart to or in and let all men know just how many wicked things you have done during the past week. And now, Mr. Bennett, let me give you a little specimen now, Mr. Bennett, let me give you a little specimen of my own wickedness. In 1830 one morning I transferred fifty dollars from Brother Drow's pocket into my own. By referring to a file of the Braal of my own, but faken the buil by the borns and, single-handed, was running an opposition boat to Albany at one dotter per passenger, while the regular fare at that time was three dollars, and my single boat was last bringing the old line boats to grief. Now, this is how the fifty dollars got out of Brother Brow's pocket into mine;—Early one morning news came to me that my boat had broken down and could not go out for Albany that night, find as I was waiking up broadway soon after I met Brother Drew coming down. We met just opposite Nuto's, and I then send to nim that if he would give me afty dollars my boat should not go out for

Albany that night. "To be sure I will," said Brother Drew, and out came the fifty from Brother Drew's pocket into mase. I cannot tell you what Brother Drew said whom he got down to the what that morning, but this I can say—right or wrong—I derived more assistaction from that fifty dollar than I ever did before or since from the like amount. Have the Commodore. Gould of Fisk any like sint to confess. If so let them make a clean breast of it.

J. P. D.

Answers to a Few Desiless.

To rue. However or the Harald:—
I noliced in your edition or Sunday last three different articles in the lengious News—one by "Western Catholic," one by "W. C. D." and one by "Scrutator"—and I herewith send the enclosed communication he deswers to each respectively:—
-escrutator" asks how it is that "God, being own

occurator" asks how it is that "cook means of the potent, became tatigued?" &c. In reply let me ask "Scrutator" how he knows God was fatigued? "Scrutator" how he knows God was fatigued? There is no such inlimation in the account of the creation as that God was fatigued by his work; only that as he had completed his work and saw if was good he rested, or, as he original has it, ceased creating; and, after resting on the seventh day, did God resume labor on the cighth? Can "Scrutator" answer this question. In reply to the second question I answer that God could have created all things at once and in one day if it had so pleased him; but had he done so the law of order would not have been established. He wisnes an intelligatio reason for faith in such assertions. I hope some of our cuvines will enligate a him; but let he saw him, if he cannot believe in Mosse's history, how is it possible for him to believe that there ever were such persons as Herodoux, Pliny, Livy, Cleopatra, Socrates, Alexander, Casser, Plato, Aristotic and thousands of o hers, and whether they have given a correct report of occurrences is their time or not:

Merc About the Work of Creation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Believing the newly awakened interest of your correspondent, "Scrutator," in Bible theology, to be worth cultivating, and supposing Drs. Wells and Porter to be too much occupied with other and more important matters to give him their attention, I will offer the following answers to his simple questions:-First-According to the Mosaic account, God, having finished the work of creation, rested, not because He was overpowered by fatigue, like infirm because He was overpowered by fatigue, like infirm haman temps, but because He had nothing to do but rest. Second—it were obviously incompatible with the nature of a God of order to have effected the work of creation in such hasty, transitious and disorderly manner as "Scrutator" supposed He could have one. Nevertheless, such supposition will be found tantamount to an acknowledgment by "Scrutator" that the work of creation could have been consummated in six literal days, evenings and informings, as stated. It is there are supposable that all his objections to the Mosaic cosmogony are satisfactorily answered.

COMMON SENSE.

The Presbytering Church Trial in Phila-The facts in relation to the opinions of the jury in

the late Presbyterian Church trial in Philadelphia were the reverse from what was stated in the despatch given restorday morning. The jury stood eleven for the relators, or Young parts, and one for Stuart, and thus reported that they were unable to agree.

EASTER SINDAY.

Observance of the Festival in This City-Traditions of the Day-"Easter Exast"

The advent of this great Christian festival brings a train of rejoicing along with it or the brightest kind. It is a day of merry, tinkling chimes, of laughing faces and tiancing, sunit water, all impatient to typify the joy of the world that "Christ has risen" from the dead. The white-winged angel at the tomb is the bright genius of the day on earth, for the Great Lord is smiling His boun-teous radiance in the skies above. It is the In triumphans of the world, which signalizes the breaking of the chains of hell forevermore. Let the caurch belis ring, then, through

THE BALMY SPRINGTIDE AUR. and the trees and flowers bud and blossom into verdure and fragrance, and hearts join in the song of praise:-Hallelujah! He has risen from the

Through nineteen centuries of faith this day has lost none of its traditional poesy. Varying ages have treated, it variously. Indeed, at one time, the

exact date of hoiding Easter was a matter of almost first rate difference between those branches of the Canach which afterwards separated into the Eastern, or Greek, and Western, or Roman, churches. The day now generally doserved among us is the first sunnay after the full of the Moon following the 21st of March. As this varies in its extreme extent thirty-five days, Easter is named A MOVKABLE FEAST, and all other such are dated in their relation to it. Grand services in the churches speak the importance of the day, and ancient customs of simple nature are exhumed awhile, the early significance of which has been lost, leaving nothing but a tradition of their origin. Of all these the Easter egg is, perhaps, the most generally observed. What it means in reference to resurrection is hazarded as implying the reproduction of life from the egg. Whatever it means.

EASTER EGGS

are as popular in Protestant Germany as they are

are as popular in Protestant Germany as they are in Catholic Italy or semi-athers France. In England the eggs, according to the english instinct are simply eaten in large quantities on Easter Sunday morning. In France and Italy the awar de Poques are sont, dyed in various colors and ornamented with currous devices, to Franks and relatives. Toys, in the form of eiggs, which divide in two, discovering TRINEETS OR BON MOTS.

are the fashionable form which the custom takes. In Germany the custom is to conceil the dyed eggs in the garden and let the children out on Easter morning to search for them. Happy the child that flads them: I heirs is a life marked to especial divine invol and good lack. In iteland they simply eat the eggs—a dozen being coasidered a good, pious

eat the eggs—a dozen being character.

BREAKFAST FOR A CHRISTIAN.

There are many readers of this article who will recall the time when, as chaldren, they were called up from their beds soon after surrise to see the glorious sun dance his retracted rays upon the wandow panes of a blessed Easter morning. Do our eyes grow

of a blessed Easter morning. Do our eyes grow old, or

DOES THE SUN NO LONGER DANCE
As then? Let the boys of to-day answer. But the old days of Sun dancing and Easter eggs were clouded with a shade of intolerance. In England, in France, in Germany, haly and Spain, the proscribed race, the Jews, were especially visued with their legacay of inte. The streets of Seville nave run red with Israelitish blood in the days of Ferdmann and Isabelia on the bessed Eastern morn. In Rome they were insutingly forced tacility to subscribe to a faith they abhorred when the gates of the GHETTO MANKED THE EOUNDARY of their civil ilberties. In England they buffeted and jeered at the descendants of that olden race who held grimly to their ancient faith through storm and persecution. It is pleasant to look back from this to the days of the primal worshippers at the Shrine of Jesnis, when converted pagan met converted Jew, and sam, "Christ is risen." To whom the Israelite, firm in the new lattle, responded, "Unrist, indeed, is risen."

We are coming again to the spirit of those goodly times. We have left the old barbarism of the Gheite, the race, the tooth-drawing and the christian world.

Big in its H AET OF TOLERANCE, and conscious strength of feith smurns other means

charcoal beacons down upon us and the christian world,

BIG IN ITS H ART OF TOLERANCE,
and conscious strength of faith spurns other means than those planted in the immortal soul to turn here to the mystery of Christ's resurrection. The dies tre, dies the are past; a new term of faith, of hope and of charity beams upon us, and beneath the inducence of its cheering ray the world to its antiem-breathed halfelujan may let the sweet voices of the sound circle echo in harmless mirth a spirit-flied amen.

In the Herald of yesterday the services to be held to-day were fully described. From all appearances the day will have been observed in a manner worthy of its traditions. The P-stestant Episcopal and Catholic chiffiches vie with each other in magnificence. From to moreow's Herald the people may judge of these efforts.

THE CATHOLIC MISSION. Mr. John Hecker is widely known as a philanthro-

pist and a Christian gentleman. In 1867 he established, and has ever since maintained at his own expense, an Episcopal Mission church, at 256 Madison street, where for the last time services were held last evening. To-day, upon the very site where thirty-six years ago be commenced business, 58 Rutgers street, this mission will reopen in more convenient quarters and under more favorable cir-cumstances. A neat little chapel, capable of scating about 225 persons, together with vestry and other necessary rooms, has been fitted up on the first floor. Over it a day school the first floor. Over it a day school will be maintained, and in the adjoining building, which Mr. Hecker also owns, a Sunday school and lecture room will be maintained. It is his purpose also, as last as he can execute his designs, to put up both and dining and reading rooms in the obsernent. Where the poor children of the neighborhood can be gathered in, washed and led and clothed, and then be sent up stairs to receive instruction, and where also their parents may enjoy a quiet evening nour with advantage and profit. Mr. Hecker believes that any reform to be effectual must begin at the beginning, with the children, and recognizing the blessing of God upon his business through the years that have passed, he wants in some measure to give back to the Amighty a portion of that which He has given to him.

given to him.

This Madison street mission was the first to introome fligh Church ritualism into New York and has
maintained it regulraly since its foundation. It is said
to be the only place of worship in this country

where the requirements and rubrics of the Book or Common Prays have been fully carried out and conformed to—at least in the letter. Suitable vestmans for the varying Church sensors have decoraved and will continue to decorate the chanel and aller and the eccledastical feasts and fasts have been and will be celebrated in accordance with the Cathedral services of the established Church of England. This "Catholic Mission" is designed as a nucleus where Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican Christians can meet and unite in one form of worship to the one fiving and true God; but everybody will be made welceme. The Rev. Dr. Nicholson, of Bakitmore, a reputed poet and literary clergyman, is at present the rector. Services are to be held every day in the year, morning and evening, and on Sundays at half-past eight and half-past ten A. M. and two and half-past six P. M., and on Wednesdays and Fricays at noon the Latany will be sung. There will be a daily service at six A. M. for workingmen who cannot convenionity attend the other services. Communou will be administered at all the saven o'clock morning services during the present week.

In 1852 Mr. Hecker projected The Churchman, or assumed control of it, and thus entered the editorial ranks, in which he remained manifest the different of the angle of the fearless defence or Bishop Onderdonk in the South were cut off and his paper died. It had meantime attained very great popularity because of its fearless defence or Bishop Onderdonk in the control ersy which then raged. It was Mr. Hecker's which then raged. It was Mr. Hecker's which then raged. It was Mr. Hecker's which then raged in his opinion only in this way can the Caurch successfully buttle with what he calls a "sectuar and heretical press." He does not, of course, include the Herkald, the great religious journal of the age, in this caregory. Whecher Mr. Hecker's sieas and purpo es prove Utophan or useful one thing is certain—he is enthusiastically earnest in his inthe in them and in his efforts to realize them in p

NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

A New Sendancy at Stamford-Report of the Book Concerp.

The sumual session of the New York East Conference commenced last Wednesday, and will terminste on Tuesday, as the presiding Bishop (Bishop Scott) has to open the Troy Conference on the fol-lowing morning. There are 200 numbers present, whose fleids of labor include the east skie of New

York, Brooklyn and a part of Connecticut.

The annivesaries, which are held during Conference, have been largely attended and were

At the morning session on Saturday the transfer of Rev. Mr. Chapman, of Boston, from the New England Conference, was announced. He is to succeed Rev. Dr. Andrews as pas or of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, Beaford avenue, Brook-lyn, E. D.

Methodist Episcopal church, Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.

The most interesting matter that was before the body during the week was the purchase of grounds and the erection of a spectous seminary for the education of the boys and girls of the lafty within the bounds of the Centerence. Last year a committee was appointed to consider the matter, and they have unanimously concluded to accept the muniscent ofter of Messis, onver thoys and H. D. Hopph, each of whom has pledged himself to give \$30,000, provided the necessary sum for the completion of the projected enterprise is russel. A magnificent site for the building, consisting of over twenty-five acres, contigons to the restricte of Mr. Giver Hoys, has been selected, and \$20,000 has been subscribed exclusively by the ministers, which insures the success of the movement. The lafty will be called upon to subscribe \$100,000, and it is confidently believed that the amount will be speedily forthcoming.

| Renics-| R Total assets. \$2,701,528

Notes and accounts—New York Concern \$867,315 Western Concern 33,789—\$1,207,205 Net capital\$1,494,320 Earnings. 76,287
Paid by order of General Conference. 39,611

Increase of capital..... \$85,745 TEMPLE EMANUEL.

Dr. Adler's Sermon.

The beautiful spring day which shone upon our city yesterday received a fitting notice from Rev. Dr. Adler in the Temple Emanuel, Fifth avenue and Forty-third street. The audience was not so large as it somenmes is, probably owing partly to the domestic calls of this season and parily to the fact that
the sermon was in German and not in English, as it
is when Dr. Gutnerm preaches and the congregations are larger. The portion of the law read was
from Levitaeus iv., 66, and other Padims appropriate
to the day were also read and chanted. Dr. Adler
in his rermon called attention to the two great
Hebrew festivals, the Passover in the spring and the
Tabernacies in the fall, but made no special reference
to the circumstances or occasions of their origin. Incidentally, however, he addict to the origin of the
Passover, to impress upon the young people before
him the worth and dignity of labor, so highly
nonored by God in the persons of their forefathers.
The Doctor arso impressed upon his congregation
the moral lessons which this season and this festival
teacles, that they should look from nature and to
nature's God, and, while admiring the one, should
not lorget or lightly esteem the other.

Next Wednesday a service will be held in the Temple, at which the liev. Dr. Guthelin will preach, and
also on Saturday next. mestic calls of this season and partly to the fact that

RELICIOUS NATES.

The "HERALD Confessional" is open to all sinners. "Scratnior" should screw his incoprations into esser pages.

Benceforward we would advise our religious correspondents to write less about creation and more bout the created. Rev. George P. Noble, of Weehawken, N. J., has

received and accepted a call to the Presbyferian church in Mafden, N. Y. Rev. Dr. Kempshall, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Elizabeth, N. J., has sailed for

Europe, seeking health through foreign fravel. Rev. Dr. E. R. Fairchild has accepted the invita-tion to the pastorate extended to him by the Presbyterian churches of New Providence and West Sum

mit, N. J.

Correspondents touching upon retigious topics should remember that we receive all sides of a question, and that it is better for individual purposes that each of them write only upon one side of the sheet they send to us.

The Rev. Drs. William B. Sprague, Orville Dewey

and James Walker are the three oldest preachers of the Election sermons of Massachusetts now living. They officialed respectively in 1825, 1828 and 1825. The Roy. Dr. Walker prenched a second time in 1863.

The Rov. Dr. Wasker prenched a second time in 1853.

Rev. G. N. Boardman, D. D., pastor of the Prestyterian church in Binghamfon, has been chesen to the chair of Doctrinal Theology in the Congregational Seminary at Chicago. He has visited the institution within a few days, and it is generally understood that he will accept.

The following Congregational pastors in Massachusetts have been settled from fifty-five to sixty years:—Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brindsree, settled in 1811; Rev. Ir. Nelson, of Leicester, 1812; Rev. Dr. Ide, of West Medway, 1814; Rev. Leonard Withington, of Newbury port, 1816. Dr. Storrs is miner of the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Beooklyn, N. Y.

FAIR IN AID OF THE WOMEN.

A Ladies' Pair at the Academy of Music, Brook yn, for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital for Women and the Founding Asrlum, will commence on Monday, April 19, and will continue for two on Monday. April 10, and will continue for two weeks. The hospital was incorporated in 1868. Buring the last year over 1,200 persons received medicines and medical and surgical treatment, 1,140 of whom were completely cured, and the rensinder were greatly benefited; over seventy were maintained and treated in the in-toor department, and except a few who were able and voluntarily paid small sums, patients were received without any charge. It is one of the most voluntarily without any charge, but it is one of the most voluntarily institutions in Brooklyn. The amount of good which it has one for the poor the above figures will show. The medical director, Dr. John Byrge, brings both skill and charity to his task. Cornelius Bever, a gentleman of boundless benevolence, we believe presides over the lay duties of the establishment.

GERMAN JUBILEE.

THE GREAT PEACE DEMONSTRATION.

A Magnificent Gathering-Eloquence and Buthusiasm-Patherland Abroad-The Line of March and the Procession-A Bril-Hant Array-The Proceed ings in the Evening.

The roar of the cannon is bushed and peace has Cawned upon the wearied warnor. The home that has watched so anxiously for his return welcomes the contending forces is at an end, and those who were but lately opposed in deadly array are resting on their arms and divide the laurel branch between each other. The dreadful din and alarm of war is over, and

THE PAGEANTRY OF PRACE comes forth in all the gladness of its brilliancy to assure the agitated hearts of men that the world is at rest, and the rejoicing of a great nation is spread ing over the earth in confirmation of the union of its peoples. The war is ended, and white some mourn the loss of the departed brave, thousands revel in new life at the return of their warriors. Germany In New York,

LIKE A DISTANT PULSE of the far off "Fatherland," naswers to the feeling of the parent stem, and to-morrow will testify to the world in a grand public demonstration their love

and admiration of those who have stood by the bulwarks of the ancient ship and battled for her victory. The pent up pleasure of full half a year will to-morrow find vent in one grand burst of enthusiasm and joy, whose echoes will reverberate in the most distant colonies of the world. The peace celebration of the German citizens of New York will be one of the MOST IMPOSING PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS

the city has ever witnessed. United at home, they have combined in America, and in a sould mass they have combined in America, and in a solid mass they will raify the action of those they left at home, and express their gratification that peace has come and brought with it contentment. Thoroughly imbued with the great results, for which they have to be grateful, and looking through the scattering smoke of war to the national inture these events have revented, New York's German citizens are sparing no pains to make this celebration worthly of the great sation which has arisen from the names of thousands of her dead. To-morrow might all the German churches will hold peace services, and solemn thanksgivings will be efferted up that

the ashes of thousands of her dead. To-morrow might all the German churches will hold peace services, and solema thanksgivings will be effected up that

THE CARNAGE WHICH HAS SWEIT

a fertile and neighboring country is emiced and the future peace of ooth peoples is assared. On alonday the civil and multary bodies will meet on the east side of Third avenue, in Eleventh street, between nine and ten oclock A. M. They will then take up immediately the positions which will be assigned them and be BEADY TO MARCH

at eleven o'clock. Subjoined is the official list of the battahons as they will parade:

Military division and independent. corps:—Independent troops, Captain Klein (Grand Marshal's escort); Third regiment of oavair, Colonel Backe; Fittin regiment of infantry, Leduenant Colonel Kraeger; Sixth regiment of infantry, Colonel Funk; Fittin regiment of infantry, Colonel Funk; Fittin regiment battery. Major Fuffer; First regiment battery. Major Fuffer; First regiment battery. Captain Bartisan; Nimety sixth regiment, Co. onel Krehtoel; Battery B. artillery, Captain Kein; Battery K. artillery, Captain Kein; Battery K. artillery, Captain Kein; Battery K. artillery, Captain Kein; German veterans (this corps will attract no small share of attraction as having taken part in the late war; the members are variously stated from 200 to 600 men; the John Scott Guard, Bloomingdale Gariners Troop, New York Schutzen Corps, Ringgold Horse Guard, Tritonen Schutzen Corps, Brooklyn Schutzen Corps, Revented Schutzen Corps, New York Schutzen Schutzen Corps, Revented Schutzen Corps, Ninta ward Reform Schutzen Corps, Brooklyn Schutzen Corps, Revented Schutzen Corps, Ninta ward Reform Schutzen Corps, Brooklyn Schutzen Corps, Revented Schutzen Corps, Revented Schutzen Schutzen Corps, Revented Schutzen Schutzen Corps, New York Schutzen Buttahon, William Tell Schutzen Guo.

The various German choral societies will lea

Two thousand machinists come next, followed by the browers, who will car y some lext, followed by the browers, who will car y some lext, followed by the browers, who will car y some lext, followed by the browers, who will car y and the first that the second and a second with toys and children, expressive of the vast cultivation of that branch of industry in Germany. The great feature of the procession, however, with be a colosial triamphal car representing Germania watching sharply the border of the Rine. A young lady will hold the German flag in her right hand and will form the centre figure of the group. Four olonder and bine-good nymags stationed at the feur angles will represent some and the feur angles will represent some and in the feur angles will represent some a number of others because of the beauty and simplicity of its design and the appropriationess of its sentiment to the occasion. The procession will begin to march under the command of the Grand Marshal, ucacrai Franz Sigel, and will proceed from Thirteenth street down Third avenue, into the Bowers and Chalans street of City Hall Park, where it will be reviewed by Mayor Hall. Thence it will puss up Broastway to Four teenth street, passing the Washington Mormment and moving into Second avenues, thence to Houston street to avenue A and into Tompkins square, where it will puss up Broastway to Four teenth street, passing the Washington Mormment and moving into Second avenues, thence to Houston street to avenue A and into Tompkins square, where the mass meeting, which is to wind up the proceedings, while be held. Aircady an immense platform has been created at the middle of the square capable of holding 3,000 people. The platforn is octagon in shape, and at four of the faces baston for the spackers appointed to address the meeting. Figstants are placed along the larges of the platform and along the august, and from the campitation of the second forms have been consucred from the second from the received the square will be supposed of the following the

H. W. McCune, local editor of the Emporia (Kansas) News, has given up the business of Wentzing and gone forth to seek other occupation.

The Gistingth Atlas is the title of a new weekly paper just stated in the town of Lawrenceville, Gwinnest country, Georgia, Mr. Deanis W. D. Boully, editor and proprietor.

Mr. John Young has retired from the editorial chair of the Claiborne (La.) Advocate. He is succeeded by Mr. Napier Bartlett, who has boughs an interest in the paper.

A new democrasic paper is talked of in Topeka, Kansas, and is likely to make his appearance in a few weeks under the auspieces of a joint stock company, with John Martin, Dr. Crane and others as the company.

The warsaw New Yorker tells a little story at his own expense. Recently it advertised for a copy of

The warraw New Lorker tells a little story at its own expense. Recently it advertised for a copy of its own issue for Joly 7, to complete a file, and an appreciative lady subscriber, who carefully preserves her papers, reminded the publisher that ne had a patriotic of lazy spasm that week, and skipped one issue because of the occurrence of the Fourth of July, a circumstance which had emirely escaped his manner.